

学位論文の要旨

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主論文の題名

Clinical Significance of Plasma Tenascin-C Levels in Recipients With Prolonged Jaundice After Living Donor Liver Transplantation

主論文の要旨

Background: Focusing on tenascin-C (TNC), whose expression is enhanced during the tissue remodeling process, the present study aimed to clarify whether plasma TNC levels after living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) could be a predictor of irreversible liver damage in the recipients with prolonged jaundice (PJ).

Methods: Among 123 adult recipients who underwent LDLT between March 2002 and December 2016, the subjects were 79 recipients in whom we could measure plasma TNC levels preoperatively (pre-) and on postoperative days 1 to 14 (POD1 to POD14). Prolonged jaundice was defined as serum total bilirubin level >10 mg/dL on POD14, and 79 recipients were divided into 2 groups: 56 in the non-PJ (NJ) group and 23 in the PJ group.

Results: The PJ group had significantly increased pre-TNC; smaller grafts; decreased platelet counts POD14; increased TB-POD1, -POD7, and -POD14; increased prothrombin time-international normalized ratio on POD7 and POD14; and higher 90-day mortality than the NJ group. As for the risk factors for 90-day mortality, multivariate analysis identified TNC-POD14 as a single significant independent prognostic factor ($P = .015$). The best cut-off value of TNC-POD14 for 90-day survival was determined to be 193.7 ng/mL. In the PJ group, the patients with low TNC-POD14 (<193.7 ng/mL) had satisfactory survival, with 100.0 % at 90 days, while the patients with high TNC-POD14 (≥ 193.7 ng/mL) had significantly poor survival, with 38.5 % at 90 days ($P = .004$).

Conclusions: In PJ after LDLT, plasma TNC-POD14 is very useful for diagnosing postoperative irreversible liver damage early.